

MICHELIELLA VERTICILLATA IN OHIO

I have found *Micheliella verticillata* (Baldw.) Briq. (*Collinsonia verticillata* Baldw.) in four stations within a mile of one another in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio, all at an elevation of approximately 700 feet. In one, there are only a few plants which have not flowered during the period of observation; a second is in oak woods on an east-facing slope which has been cleared of woody undergrowth; the other two, near each other, are large discontinuous patches near the foot of forested slopes rising to over 1000 feet in elevation. The soil is rich in humus, but rocky, with many sandstone fragments, and fairly moist.

The finding of this Southern Appalachian species near the western border of the Appalachian Plateau adds another species to the ever-growing list of disjuncts and local endemics in this interesting physiographic and vegetational area. Growing with the *Micheliella* are a number of species of the larger mesophytic ferns, and, of greater interest, large numbers of *Disporum maculatum* (Buckl.) Britt., also a local disjunct; and, within a few hundred feet, many *Magnolia tripetala* trees, which are very local in Ohio.

Descriptions in the current manuals (Fernald, 1950; Gleason, 1952; Gleason and Cronquist, 1963; and Small, 1933) all emphasize the approximate or almost whorled leaves. Of eight Ohio specimens, four have two pairs of leaves approximate; three have the pairs of leaves separated by intervals of 1.5 to 3 cm; one has three pairs of leaves — the second 1.5 cm above the lowest pair, and the third 4 cm above the second — an arrangement not at all suggesting "approximate."

Leaves vary in shape from elliptic-obovate to almost oval, to broadly obovate; apex acute to short-acuminate, or in the widest leaves, almost truncate with short (5 mm) acute tip; base from truncate to broad acute. Petioles generally 2.5-3 cm long (1.5-3.5). The inflorescence is a strict panicle, the lower panicle-branches usually less than 1 mm long, the pedicels appearing to arise in opposite clusters; upper flowers usually only one pair at a node.

The corolla is approximately 2 cm long (smaller in later flowers) with broad, almost rhombic lip deeply and irregularly lacerate, the length of segments up to half the width of uncut portion of lip, which is pale straw-color, all except margins suffused with madder, darker between the veins, and the veins red; smaller corolla lobes (2 upper slightly smaller than lateral) finely fringed, yellowish toward margins and along center vein, other parts reddish; stamens 4, filaments madder-red, upper edge of anthers dark madder; style pale, greenish yellow. (Description based on fresh flowers; colors fade when dried.) The throat of the corolla-tube appears to be hairy, because it is filled by the long hairs on lowest part of filaments. Corolla externally (except parts inrolled in bud) and buds glandular-pubescent. Rachis of inflorescence, pedicels, and calyx densely glandular-pubescent, the pubescence on stem continuing dense to below the leaves, decreasing toward base of stem. Leaves coarsely dentate to crenate, pubescent on veins above and with scattered multicellular pale hairs; pubescent on veins beneath with glandular and non-glandular hairs; margin ciliate with pale multicellular hairs (some arising near, not at, margin). Calyx at anthesis 4-5 mm long, in fruit 12-15 mm long, the lobes long-acuminate. Rhizomes hard and woody, crooked and knotty, with few branches.

After fruiting the rachis of the inflorescence shrivels and becomes inconspicuous; plants then might be overlooked or mistaken for the much more common *Collinsonia canadensis*, which however has brighter green glabrous leaves and large branched panicle and starts to flower two months later.

From the foregoing, it is evident that Ohio plants differ in one or more ways from characters given in the manuals, which raised question as to their identity. In consequence, all specimens of the *Micheliella* segregate of *Collinsonia* were borrowed from the New York Botanical Garden. Of these, the *verticillata* specimens were separable geographically into those of the Southern Appalachians (Blue Ridge, Ridge and Valley or Folded Appalachians, and Cumberland

Plateau provinces) and those of middle Georgia in the vicinity of the Fall-Line. The latter differ from those of the mountains. The mountain specimens and the Ohio plants are similar, but differ in minor details. Of the mountain plants, about two-thirds had the leaves approximate.

Flowering specimens from Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio (Shawnee State Forest), May 18, 1963, are deposited in the Gray Herbarium, Herbarium of New York Botanical Garden, Ohio State University Herbarium, and herbarium of E. Lucy Braun; fruiting specimens (same locality, nutlets beginning to fall), June 12, 1963 are in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of E. Lucy Braun.

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A NEW NAME IN DEYEUXIA — In her paper "Las especies del genero *Deyeuxia* de la Provincia de Tucuman (Argentina)." Anna Maria Türpe published the following combination: *Deyeuxia rosea* (Gris.) Türpe (Lilloa 31:136. 1962). This name is based on *Agrostis rosea* Gris., Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen 19:253. 1874. *Calamagrostis rosea* (Gris.) Hack., ex Stuckert, (An. Mus. nac. B. Aires. Serie 3a 4. 1905) has the same basis. The combination is illegitimate because of the existence of *Deyeuxia rosea* Bor, (Kew Bull. 1954:498. 1954) a plant from Tibet. For the Grisebach plant the name ***Deyeuxia colorata*** nom. nov. is proposed.

In the same paper, the combination *Deyeuxia nardifolia* (Gris.) Türpe (Lilloa 31:126. 1962) is proposed, based on *Agrostis nardifolia* Gris. An earlier combination in *Deyeuxia*, using the same basionym, is *Deyeuxia nardifolia* (Gris.) Phil., Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile. Bot. 8:83. 1891.

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